AMUSEMENTS.

BRYAN HALL.

Positively the Last Week

Saturday, Dec. 19th.

THE FOUR SMALLEST HUMAN BEINGS

OF MATURE AGE,

Ever Known on the Face of the Globe.

The Morning Levees are usually held among

FOUR LEVEES,

From 11 to 12½; 2 to 4½, 7 to 9.

The Last Levee

To commence at

HALF PAST NINE O'CLOCK

Immediately after the regular Entertainment, or as soon as the General and Lady will appear in the Parlors.

GENERAL TOM THUMB and his beautiful Bride, late Miss LAVINIA WARREN, of Green, the famous Queen of Beauty.

COMMODORE NUTT, the famous Drum Major, formerly from having received the order of the Golden Spur from the Queen of England.

MLLE. MINNIE WARREN, the smallest Lady of mature years ever known.

They have a Married Couple, a Marvelous and Diminutive Pair, but Beautiful Models of perfect in form and feature. Their Costumes are simply gold as wonderful! (No larger than a Doll.) Also, a Baby Boy, Baby Girl, and Baby Pony, not one of which can measure the crowns of their heads over forty inches in height! They are under the management of their brother-in-law, Mr. W. W. D'ORSAY.

At the opening of the Holyoke morning Levee, it is said that Mr. Barnum will be present, to witness for the first time the wonders that were at Grace Church on Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862, and Thursday, Dec. 18, 1862. There will be a great variety of fascinating performances.

Ten fish, rare and costly waterfowl presented to Barnum's Museum by Mr. Frank Holyoke, of Holyoke, Mass., formerly of Chicago, and for 10 years of age, Fifteen cents.

Admission, Twenty-five cents. Children under 10 years of age, Fifteen cents.

TOM THUMB AND COMPANY will hold Levees, the following cities:

WASHINGTON.....Monday, Dec. 7.
RICHMOND.....Tuesday, Dec. 8.
BALTIMORE.....Wednesday, Dec. 9.
MILWAUKIE.....Dec. 15, 16 and 17.
JOLIET.....Monday, Dec. 21.
OTTAWA.....Tuesday, Dec. 22.
LA SALLE.....Wednesday, Dec. 23.
PEORIA.....Dec. 24, 25 and 26.
BLOOMINGTON.....Dec. 27, 28 and 29.
DECATUR.....Tuesday, Dec. 30.
JACKSONVILLE.....Friday, January 2.
QUINCY.....January 5 and 6.

dc15-d&S-5

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT

BRYAN HALL,

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 14th, at 8 O'clock

IN AID OF THE CITY MISSION

BY

Mrs. Bostwick & Mrs. Kloss,

ASSISTED BY

Miss Keeley, Miss Georgie Dean, the Harpists, and Messrs. SABIN, LEONARD and GOODWILLIE.

Tickets 50 Cents—Three for $1.

To be had at the Music and Bookstores, principal Hotels, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

Lessee and Manager.....J. H. McVICKER

Regular Afternoon at two o'clock.

GRAND CAMPBELL MATINEE

THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON,

And EVENING, Dec. 13, at 7½ and 8 o'clock.

The performance will commence with the

AN ALARMING SACRIFICE!

Or, Which is the Bridegroom?

After which the laughable farce of

MY WIFE'S GONE AWAY!

Concluding with the new and beautiful Ballet Divertissement, entitled

THE PRINCESS OF ALL NATIONS!

VARIETIES.

115 & 117 Dearborn street.

G. K. CRADWICK.....Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GUS. MORRISSEY.....Leading Manager.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION!

The popular Drama of the

TOODLES

To appear for a few nights only.

KILL AND CURE.

NEW AND NOVEL.

SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17th, first appearance in this city of

MISS EVA BRENT.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle Reserved for ladies and gentlemen.....50 cents
Parquette.....25 cents
Family Circle.....15 cents
Gallery.....10 cents

Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½.

METROPOLITAN HALL

ARLINGTON, KELLY, ENOS & COSTELLO

MINSTRELS.

Eighteen Star Performers, including the following well-known artists: WINFIELD KELLY, the Great Banjoist; COSTELLO, the Champion Bone Player; ENOS, the Champion Jig Dancer, and ARLINGTON, the Champion Ballad Singer, will appear during the week and for the

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18th, a benefit of their manager, Mr. ARLINGTON, when the following well-known artists will appear under engagement: Mr. BILLY WHITE, Mr. JOHN WHITE, Mr. JOHN ALLEN, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, Mr. JOHN DONOVAN, Mr. JOHN HARRIS, Mr. JOHN SMITH, Mr. JOHN BROWN, Mr. JOHN JONES, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, Mr. JOHN DOE, Mr. JOHN RICHARDS, Mr. JOHN STEVENS, Mr. JOHN HOWARD, Mr. JOHN MARTIN, Mr. JOHN GRIFFIN

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1863.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message with the accompanying Proclamation of Amnesty, would eminently absorb the profound attention of the country for the space of a year. Whether they will now, amid the rushing crowd of great affairs, have any such time to themselves, is to be determined hereafter.

The message itself is largely in the usual round of statement of our relations with foreign countries, expressed with something more than the ordinary brevity. There is one very significant omission however, in the list. There is no allusion to Mexico, more than if no such country existed. Probably the President felt that the time had not yet come to discourse to advantage on that matter, and so acted on the proverb, that though "speech be silver, silence is golden."

As to the style of the Message, it seems to us a little less Lincolnian than some of his papers. It is extremely brief, considering the number of topics embraced in it, and the great interest and importance attaching to those of a domestic nature discussed. The concluding column, which treats of the rebellion, and the Proclamation of Pardon are the portions to which the absorbing interest attaches. The President is well pleased with the results of the Proclamation of Freedom, uttered little more than a year ago, amid so much of uncertainty and doubt. More than a hundred thousand blacks are now in the military service—more than half of whom bear arms, and have proved themselves, in numerous instances, worthy to bear them.

But the matter of chief and living concern is the Proclamation of Amnesty. This is one of the first actual steps toward that *reconstruction*, of which we have heard so much. Thus it will be the theme of intense and fruitful excitement, we cannot doubt. It will, without question, be productive of beneficial results in Europe. It will be an assurance of the absence of that truculent, bloody-minded mood which the rebel emissaries have taken so much pains to assure foreign nations existed in the mind of the Government and the Northern people. It will show them, that all that is demanded is duty and loyalty, on the part of the masses; with such satisfaction to justice, on the part of the rebel leaders as their great crimes, and scarcity in the future require, and are usual with humane governments.

It ought, if anything could do it, to stop the mouth of Copperheads and sympathizers with treason, at the North. It may soothe the minds of some honest and weak ones among us, as it is.

But the great effect, if it is to have any amounting to anything, after all, is to be at the South. Will it amount to anything there? We can tell better after waiting a little, to be sure; but there are good reasons for hoping for it important results there. It seems to us to come precisely at the right time. The rebels are just now greatly exercised in their minds. Three years' fighting has brought them nothing but hard knocks, wounds, death, starvation, rags, and loss of half their territory, including such strategic positions as command what is left to them. The North has grown all the time richer and more powerful, while they have grown only poorer and weaker. All their expectations and frostwork of falsehoods have failed them. Thousands are sick and tired of the whole thing. Thousands never had any stomach for it. We believe there are thousands who will hasten to avail themselves of this amnesty, so soon as they can be protected, and feel safe in it. And the more that flee to it for refuge, the safer it will grow.

It would have been of no use to offer an amnesty when the prestige of success was with the rebels. They would only have spurred it. It ought to be offered before they hand themselves in absolute despair, and rout themselves at bay. The successes of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and especially of East-Tennessee and Chattanooga, have furnished just the occasion to get respect not only for it, but attention and use.

And thus the way is open for reconstruction. But how, or on what terms? We need bother ourselves with no theory in making whatever. We need not settle it whether the *States* are yet in the Union, as *shades* or *shells*, to be filled up; or are all dead as States, and reduced to territories. All needful questions will be settled, one after another, as they come up, as *practical questions*—not theories, or questions in the air, as the ecclesiastics have it.

And with one preliminary or underlying condition, all such matters will be easily adjusted. *Let slavery be destroyed* and other things will give but transitory difficulty. But what chance has slavery to be destroyed. The country has been waiting with bated breath for a good while, to hear what the President has to say on that topic. His message gives us the answer: "I may add at this point that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, *nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the Proclamation, nor by any act of Congress.*"

That sentence shed daylight through the whole matter. That Proclamation, followed up and made effective, wipes the Confederacy proper, as it was a year ago, clean of slavery. As to the Border States, which the Proclamation excepts, these are taking care of themselves. Every one of them will abolish it. Kentucky will make dreadful faces for a while, but will swallow the pill, and be astonished to see how much good it will do her. Abolition is going to be the fashion now. And the more decided the successes of the war, the more it will rage all over the country. Northern Copperheads will come to wonder, one after another, how they have hated slavery so long, and been anxious for its destruction.

As the case now stands, the political future begins to look clear. There is a great deal of work to be finished up, during more than one of the coming years, even after the war is ended. A clear head, an honest mind, and clean hands will be wanted to shape out and conduct affairs through the difficult period which will inevitably last after the existing presidential term is ended. Who so fit to carry on what is begun, as he who has so well conducted us, under the guidance of Heaven, thus far, amid such great and complicated perils? There are many worthy men discharging important national trusts, but at present no one stands before him in whom the nation more and more confides—Abraham Lincoln.

RECENT SUBSTITUTES, AND CONSCRIPTS.

There is one amendment to the conscription law which we hope to see speedily enacted, and that is, to authorize colored men to serve as substitutes for drafted white men, in all the States—and to get the same pay and bounty as would be accorded to white substitutes. This rule should include slaves as well as free blacks, and there should be no exception made of Kentucky for the purpose of humoring a few selfish half loyal slaveholders at the expense of the non-slaveholding masses. And those Copper Kentucky shall be called on for fifteen thousand men under the draft—at least fourteen, thousand will be non-slaveholders. Why should not each of these men be allowed to furnish an able-bodied black substitute, if he can? What right has the slaveholder to say that his bondsmen shall not be permitted to volunteer as substitutes for whom they please? Has the right of the slaveholding race stood higher than those of the people? Is the slaveholder's property interest in black skin paramount to the blood and lives of the non-slaveholders? Why should the Government be so entirely at the mercy of the people of the single State of Kentucky alone, but of all the States in which the draft is to be enforced? Why should he be willing to volunteer or make substitutes for drafted white men. Why should they be denied the privilege? and why should the white conscript be deprived of the right to offer a good, robust, healthy, willing black substitute? We leave upon it, as an axiom of sheer justice to the people that this question must be met, and so the law.

But there is another feature of the case that must not be overlooked. Why should not all able-bodied black men be liable to conscription as well as all able-bodied white men? We are opposed to granting special privileges to one class of men over another. We don't consider negroes any better than whites, even if they be slaves. We are energetically opposed to conferring upon stalwart blacks the privilege of exemption from the draft on the pretext that they are the property of some white men. Uncle Sam has a higher claim on the services of his subjects than any private individuals can have. His first is ahead of all others, both on property and persons. Just now he stands in need of more fighting men to enable him to squelch the rebellion and save this country from destruction. We are all the subjects of this Uncle of ours, black men as well as white men, bond men as well as free men, apprentices as well as masters, sons as well as fathers. No individual has a right to thrust himself forward and say to the Government, "you shall not conscript certain able-bodied men fit for soldiers, because I claim to own them." The reply of the Law ought to be, "Stand back sir, you as well as those held to labor by you, are equally subjects of the National Government, and you are "equally liable to perform military service. On whom the lot falls, he must serve, if physically capable, unless he offers an acceptable substitute; black "and white men must stand on the same "footing, in respect to military duty. Social relations between men constitute no ground for exemption—that is a personal affair, regulated by local law or usage. The Constitution recognizes and describes all its subjects as "*persons*"—not as property, and consequently it can rightfully make no distinctions but such as exist there in relation to conscription. Exempting one class on account of color or social relation, and thereby rolling the additional burden on the other classes and complexions, would be unjust, anti-Democratic, and a violation of the spirit, if not the plain letter of the constitution. It must not be done. Negroes—bond and free—must take their chances of the draft the same as white men."

Congress will be derelict of duty if it fails to amend the Conscription act, so as to draft slave blacks as well as free blacks, and both classes as well as whites; and there should be no delay in making this change in the law.

One thing is certain—the non-slaveholders of Kentucky and of all the other Border States will vigorously defend such an amendment, and if seriously opposed by the slaveowners, they will speedily trample the cursed system under foot, and summarily abolish it rather than permit the oligarchy to enjoy so unjust and odious a special privilege. They will teach these lords of the lash that the poor man's blood shall not be spilled in order that rich men may have their work performed without paying wages; and if the white man's son is not exempted, neither shall the man-owner's negro be.

☞ It is not worth while to believe that John C. Breckinridge is dead yet, though the New York papers say it is "confirmed." It takes several killings to dispose of one of these tough rebels like him. But we are free to say that when President does send a bullet to take him away, it will be acquiesced in without tears in these parts. No man—not *Jeff.* Davis himself—deserves more richly to forfeit his life than Breckinridge, the pampered, flattered scion of the Kentucky chivalry, who has turned most basely and falsely upon the mother that bore and caressed him. We shall feel quite at liberty to rejoice when he is done die; but do not believe the time has come yet.

A Nephew of Gen. Lee in a New York Court.

In the Supreme Court of New York on Monday last Mr. Theodoric Lee, said to be a nephew of General Robert E. Lee, made a formal application for the custody of his child. "It appears," says the *Express*, "that the petitioner married a Miss Grigg, of Philadelphia, but owing to various alleged causes, a separation took place, and a divorce suit is pending. The lady, we understand, left her husband and came to this city, where she is now residing. It is alleged she ran away with the child, being desirous of bestowing a mother's care upon it, and the petitioner, who manifests equal affection for him, now seeks the aid of the Court in restoring him to his custody. The child was brought into court under a writ of *habeas corpus*. He is a fine little fellow, of about six years of age, very pretty and intelligent, and seemed in good health and spirits and well cared for.

The court heard the legal arguments bearing on the case and reserved its decision.

EXORBITOUS SWINDLE FRUSTRATED.—The Providence *Journal* states that the Washington county (R. I.) Bank was recently placed under injunction at the instance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to investigate its affairs. A hearing had been postponed on account of the alleged illness of Mr. Banister, President of the Bank. In the meantime, the Governor learned that a large amount of notes were in the hands of the American Bank Note Company, New York, and a telegram the night dispatched, as private Secretary to that city with orders to secure the printed notes and plates. A demand was made on his arrival there and the whole were delivered over to him. There were bills to the amount of $700,000; many of these had the signatures of the President and Cashier printed in, a dangerous and reprehensible practice, as if they were also cut and trimmed ready to be pushed into circulation as soon as they might be received.

☞ It is said that the presence in Washington of parties who are prepared with bribes to obtain a sight of the Treasury report before its publication, with a view to operate on the markets in New York, caused Secretary Chase to request that compositors should be sent to the Treasury Department from the Government printing office to set up the statistics. This request was refused by Mr. Defrees, who does the printing for the Government.

☞ Horace Greeley and Barnum lectured in Washington on Wednesday evening; had the former on "The Question of the Hour," and the latter, true to his instincts, on "The Art of Getting money." Both were well received, Barnum's lecture especially being a practical application of this subject.

The Grand Trunk Railroad and the West.

We print below an extract from the speech of the President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, delivered at the half yearly meeting, held in London, on October 29th. The remarks were received by the share and bond-holders assembled at the meeting, with repeated cheers, giving ample evidence of the friendly feeling of the bond and shareholders towards their friends in the West:

We have had during the whole season a tri-weekly line of propellers to Sarnia, and I hope that in the following we shall have a line regularly, running each way every day. I need not point out what a useful accession this is likely to prove to our Western district, which before was not a very prosperous part of the United States in an agricultural point of view, cementing as it will our connection between that portion of our line terminating at the Suspension Bridge and Detroit, on which so much of our future prosperity will depend. (Hear, hear.) Whilst I was in Canada we had the pleasure of meeting the Chamber of Commerce of Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee, and of the larger towns in Michigan, who came down to take a trip over our line. Owing to much that has been said here and in Canada, arising from that unfortunate disposition to be always easy going who is down (laughter), the Grand Trunk was looked upon in the Western States as an unsafe thing to ever which it was not very safe to transmit the produce of the land. However, those gentlemen—all able and influential men of position, connected with large mercantile establishments over the Grand Trunk Railway, and they were delighted with all they saw. They had been expecting to find us in a state of chaos in decision, and one thing, railway, and they found instead of that they were good enough to find in the heart of the Western world—nothing on the Continent, and which, according to Mr. Richings, they got into the Canadian Pacific Railway, but a good line, plenty of rolling stock, and a good management—the best railway in the Province of Canada, and one of the best in America. (Cheers.) Those gentlemen on their way home, and especially on their arrival there, did not hesitate to say that they were delighted with all they had seen, and that they would return to their homes and tell their friends what they had seen, and the impressions which they had received through which they were then passing.

THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Over Thirty Vessels and Barges Destroyed.

Five Piers a Mass of Ruins—One Man Burned to Death—The Crowd. Scenes, Incidents, &c., &c.

[From the New York World, Dec. 10.]

One of the most destructive fires ever known in this city occurred yesterday afternoon, on the famed beat Coenties Slip, lying in the inshkeel between piers 35 and 36 North river.

The fire broke out about two o'clock in the afternoon, at a time when the wind was blowing strongly, and spread with great rapidity among the other canal boats and barges lying in the vicinity, and from them to several schooners and brigs, lying at the adjoining piers. The Gas Company had a depot of coal there, which was ignited by sparks falling from the smoke-stack of the boat. At this juncture three bales of hay thrown into the dock would have prevented the disastrous conflagration which immediately ensued. So rapid was the progress of the flames, however, that this could not be accomplished. The fire ran over the tops of the bales, driven on by the wind, and enveloping the entire boat in a cloud of dense smoke. The barges immediately adjoining took fire, most of them having dock loads of hay, which burned like chaff, the hoops covering first, and then the bales, thus bursting open with a miniature explosion and sending tufts of the burning material high in the air. The larger vessels next took fire, the flames leaping up the shrouds, severing the halyards and unloosing the sails, which burned up freely, being at the same time blown into ribbons by the gale.

THE ALARM

from the Third district was sounded at 2 o'clock, and was responded to promptly; but it was soon found that the force was inadequate to the work, and a second alarm was transmitted from the Fourth. All were soon to work with a will against their enemy; but such was the combustible nature of the material, it was found impossible to impede the progress of the fire. The flames traversed directly across the piers, sweeping everything before them, and suffering strength in their course. The firemen were driven back by the fierceness of the flames, which was greatly heightened by the wind, which by this time, from the north-north-west. A number of the down-town steamers were then sent for, and rendered most valuable aid in checking the further progress of the conflagration.

THE TIDE

was at the full ebb at the time the fire originated, which added to the consternation of those having property in the vicinity. The vessels were, very many of them, settled in the bed of the dock, and could not therefore be moved. Several tug-boats and Police Boat No. 1 were on hand, and endeavored to tow some of the vessels out from the adjoining piers, but owing to the low state of the tide they could not succeed. The police boat saved only one vessel. Sometimes the hawsers would burn off and part before they could be fairly suspended in endeavoring to remove the vessels would prove fruitless, and the task was abandoned. There were some seventy-five vessels, canal boats and barges lying in the immediate vicinity, and it was at one time thought they must all be destroyed.

THE BOUNDS OF THE FIRE

thanks to the energy and perseverance of the firemen, was confined to the pairs lying between Roosevelt and Christopher streets, including Perry and Charles streets. Three hours of unceasing labor had the effect to produce this desirable result, and the body of the fire was confined to the piers lying at the foot of Charles and Perry streets. Up to 11 o'clock in the evening, however, it was burning up brightly, but the firemen felt confident that it could not get beyond their control. At one time during the afternoon it appeared that the houses and stores on the east side of West street would fall a prey to the devouring element. As many as twenty buildings, occupied mostly as stores, and a few of them as dwellings, took fire at different times, but were reached by the energies of the firemen. Almost all these buildings have a hole in the roof, and are drenched with water from top to bottom. The merchants occupying the premises did not leave their stores during the whole evening, and stated that they should remain there during the night.

The Hoboken ferry house had a very narrow escape from the flames, and would have taken fire and been consumed had not the wind fortunately veered round and turned the fire in another direction.

The sparks and burning cinders were whirled up into the air and carried long distances by the wind, burning all the more fiercely in their passage, and kindling any combustible material upon which they alighted. A stream of these inflammable projectiles were rolled along by the gale to the office of the Hudson River Railroad Company, foot of Christopher street, and some of them forced under the door. From these the interior of the office was ignited, but the flames were quickly subdued before they could do much damage to the place.

Other buildings in the vicinity would consequently take fire, and thus divide the attention of the firemen; but none of them received any serious damage. A few families were rendered homeless, the most of them finding refuge with their more fortunate neighbors.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

No true estimate of the losses could be ascertained last evening, and only one or two of the insurances. So far as they could be learned up in many instances, the losses are estimated at $250,000. They are more likely to rise above than go below this amount. A large portion of the property is said to be uninsured, and the loss, will therefore fall heavily upon the owners. Upwards of thirty vessels, canal boats and barges, with their cargoes, consisting of hay, oats, corn and other grain, flour, wood and articles of like character. Hay formed the bulk of the cargoes of the various vessels. Some of the schooners were laden with supplies for the government, and all of them had full cargoes. A list of all the vessels burned, so far as could be ascertained, is given below, together with their owners and the loss and insurance on each, so far as known. In the great confusion incident to the great conflagration, it was impossible to obtain anything very accurate. A full list of the losses and insurances will be made up to-day.

THE DAMAGE TO PIERS

is estimated at $200,000, the fire making a complete wreck of those lying at the foot of Christopher, Charles and Perry streets. A large amount of hay was lying along the piers at the time, taking fire, and causing a dense heat and smoke. The piers 35 and 36 north of the fireman, and allowed the flames to make great progress. The piers at 11 o'clock last night were a mass of ruins, still burning and still keeping the firemen busy.

THE CROWD.

All through the afternoon a continuous crowd of the curious moved in the direction of the fire. Towards evening the crowd increased, and by 6 o'clock the lower parts of Christopher, Charles and Perry streets were densely packed with men, women and children. Laborers on their way home, and merchants on their after-dinner walk, impressed with the magnificence of the conflagration, and assisted admirably to increase the general confusion. After sundown, and when the flames were visible at a long distance, parties came from remote districts of the city, and up to 9 o'clock there was no abatement in the attendance. On the whole the crowd was good natured and orderly. One or two were unruly and had to be taken in, but there were no serious disturbances, and, so far as we heard from the police and watches stolen. The women and children stated themselves on bundles of hay, while the men stood on curb stones or clambered on the shed sheds close by and gazed placidly at the scene.

THE POLICE

numbered some two hundred men, and comprised detachments from the Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth precincts, and were under command of Captain Sebring, of the Ninth. They rendered efficient service in keeping the crowd back, and thus enabling the firemen to work with freedom. They stood guard, also, over some of the property as had been rescued and brought into the side streets. They stood ready, also, to detect the ignition of the buildings, and in this way were instrumental in saving a large amount of property from destruction. Altogether they rendered most efficient service, and deserve especial credit for their labors. The police boat, under Lieut. Todd, was also very useful throughout the entire night.

THE SCENES AND INCIDENTS

were numerous and some of them highly interesting, but little was afforded to make even a passing note of them. The most exciting of all was when the fire had so weakened the mizzen mast of a vessel at anchor there to go by the board. The fall of the mast would cause the flames to shoot up apparently hundreds of feet into the air, producing a most indescribable effect. On some of the vessels, where the fire had made sufficient headway in the hold to burn up through the hatches, the flames would rise up with a noise resembling thunder, and in a solid mass the size of the hatch. On the brig General Bailey the fire cut away the rigging, and toped up to the sails, which were ignited and then blown out by the wind, so as to resemble a sheet of flames one hundred feet in the air.

The bark Fanny Ealer was towed out into the stream by a tug-boat, and thus saved. Another barge was towed out by the police boat.

Many of the streets were filled with bundles of hay, and some of these were broken open and strewed around, but the most of it was kept intact.

Some of the dwellings on the east side of West street were occupied by colored families, who packed their household goods and would have vacated the premises at once but for the earnest assurances of the police and the firemen. At 9 o'clock they could hardly be persuaded to keep in doors, and stood ready to leave at a moment's warning.

FURNISHING BRANDY.

The only woman literally burnt with anything could be learned was the death of Edward Sullivan, employed on the barge Corn Canopus. He was unable to get aboard the barge, but was not seen afterwards. As he has not been found, it is supposed he must have perished in the flames. All the details we know concerning the unfortunate, or what his condition was on board the barge.

☞ The (loyal) Legislature of Old Virginia organized on Wednesday last, at Alexandria, and Gov. Pierpoint sent in his message. It is spirited enough, and in favor of immediation; he recommends a Convention to amend the Constitution to effect such purpose.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Yankee Future.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Elated by their recent successes, the Yankees are picturing to themselves a brilliant future, and parceling out the South as the devoted soldiers did the division of the government, or the Lieutenants of the great Alexander cut up the world he had conquered. It is all plain sailing with the Washington rulers now. They imagine Grant safely lodged for the winter at Atlanta; the Confederacy, heretofore rent in twain by the capture of Vicksburg, now torn into four fragments, and the final overthrow of every organized army a mere question of time. Lee and Johnston, they think, will cause some trouble, but the absence of Longstreet, and the heavy reinforcements sent from the army of Gettysburg, make the ultimate discomfiture of the great Virginian a matter of almost absolute certainty.

The fragments of Lee's army may retire within the intrenchments at Richmond, and there receive such petty accessions of force as they can obtain from the conscript and impressment points now held for strategic purposes; but distant pecking up from the South Carolina dregs the West (Longstreet having abandoned the siege of Knoxville,) and Meade from the North, will render the capitulation of that rebel capital, with everything in it, an easier and speedier job than that of Vicksburg. As a matter of course, the armies of Johnston and Beauregard will have been disorganized before the siege of Richmond began, and so for the commands of Kirby Smith, Holmes, Price, Magruder and Taylor, they will be fairly disposed of long before the fall or the surrender of Richmond. Two hundred thousand men will then be concentrated under the Yankee General-in-Chief, and he, too, while as many more, under Meade, will sweep the British from Canada in the twinkling of an eye, the universal Yankee nation will reign supreme from the North Pole to the Isthmus of Darien.

This is a most beautiful programmes. But it does not stop here. While his hand is in, "Brother Jonathan" will metamorphose and remove the entire civilized world. The first thing, of course, will be to wrest down-trodden Ireland from the despotic grasp of Great Britain, and assure the "Queen of the Green" of the free and independent States of America. Simultaneously, Cuba and the West India islands generally will be "hauled." By this time Garibaldi will have appeared on the scene, and under his guidance the great work of bestowing the blessings of free government upon the oppressed populations of Western Europe will forthwith begin.

So far the programme is sufficiently clear. But beyond this point the existing dynasty at Washington do not choose to extend their vision. It will require several years to execute this scheme fit all its parts. During those years the Seward-Lincoln autocracy will decide definitely upon what is the best disposition to make of the Southern and the secretly more capable races of Europe. A monopoly of cotton will of necessity be maintained by the Yankee Government.

If the plantations cannot be worked wholly on Government account and by Government operatives, they will be leased to loyal tenants who have taken the oath of allegiance and subscribed to heavy bonds. An export duty on cotton, equivalent to its present value in the market of England, will be levied. Negroes will be worked to their full capacity, breeding will soon cease, and the deficiency in black supplied by white labor at fair or remunerative and demand. If the white man cannot become acclimated, and the negro die out utterly, then those of both will be supplied by machinery—perhaps by iron-clad manikins. The establishment of a great negro Republic in the West would be a part of the plan, and the subordination and enlightenment of the turbulent "peoples" of Europe will be readily accomplished through the agency of a sufficient number of *Tribune* newspapers and Yankee schoolmarms.

It requires only an exposition of the Yankee system of universal conquest—which would prove no vision, but an actual attempt, if the South were subjugated—to show the folly of such expectations before the world. That the South will be overrun, seems now not impossible. But between overrunning and subjugation there is a wide difference. The complete triumph of our foes will not occur, we think, for the plain reason that such triumph is impossible to either the benefit of the enemy themselves, nor to the world. For it seems to us that there is a hope of the restoration of the Government of the North if for the South shall have won its independence, but never at all, in case of the failure of our cause.

To say nothing of the unspeakable woe which would befall the inhabitants of the Confederacy, the first result of a Northern triumph would be the permanent subjection of that people to the sway of fanatics and tyrants. Next would follow, from the very nature of things, the reign of universal conquest on this continent, in which the populations alike North and South would be taxed to the utmost limit, and the blood and treasure, Peace Bond or not that, way, for no man can see the end of the wars which would ensue in consequence of an attempt on the part of the United States to crush the French and English from this continent.

Our way is exceedingly dark at this time, but the overruling Power which inspired us to attempt the achievement of our independence will not desert us at the last moment, where we least expect to find it. Truly, the Yankee future is as bright as heart could wish. But—

"Full many a glorious morning have I seen
Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye,
Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchymy,
Anon pcrm'it the basest clouds to ride
With ugly rack on his celestial face,
And from the forlorn world his visage hide,
Stealing unseen to west with this disgrace."

The "Staats Zeitung" on the Message.

In an article of a column in length, which the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* devoted to the President's Message, and the day subsequent to its publication, after speaking of its leading features, in terms of general approbation, it concludes with, what appears to us to be, very sound and correct remarks on the President's reconstruction policy. They are as follows:

We perceive, in fact, no difference in principle, between the proposition of the President and that of the most progressive section of the Republican party. The plan proposed by the President is, indeed, somewhat milder in form, but not in essence; and he expressly declares that he still regards and shall continue to look upon the Army as the most effective instrument for the extinguishment of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. He only insists upon the principle for which the military power is to be used he indicates the sustaining the Emancipation Proclamation, and upon the guiding star from the lords comprehended in the Emancipation Proclamation, and whose military capacity and bravery we acknowledge.

He says also plainly enough that in those slave States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, his wishes are for freedom, and freedom only.

With regard to his project of reconstruction, he modestly says that he will cheerfully accept a better. But the great mass of the Northern people, and no inconsiderable portion of the inhabitants of the South, will be perfectly satisfied with the language and purport of the President. Its principle, unadorned style, so full of plain common sense, and so thoroughly penetrated with depth of feeling and sincerity of purpose, never fail of their effect upon the head and heart of the people.

Always in sympathy with the instinct of the army and the masses from whose ranks it came, the President has advanced from position to position—slowly indeed, but surely—lagging never behind and the heart full of foreboding could follow him, but surely and steadily; and he has in no instance taken a step backward. To the convictions which have been forced upon him by the logic of events, and his own deeper insight, he has given expression; and he has clung with unwavering fidelity; and what he perceives to be right, that he does without timidity, though perhaps with a certain moderation, which has its origin in the goodness of his nature. So the mission, not incorrectly, judge of him, and hence it follows that the people of the country and the President, as he has hitherto called for and is still expecting from the American people, and spite of the endless difficulties of his situation, he is still after an administration of thirty-three months the most popular man in the nation.

Mr. Bonner's Income Tax.

LAMONA OFFICE, 49 PARK ROW,
NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

SIRS:—My attention has been called to a statement in your paper to the effect that I have made a "return on the New York Assessor's list," and this year I am set down as one of the beauties of the Income Tax." I do not know what motives could have prompted you to publish a statement so far from an existing falsehood. If you will inquire of G. F. Tetmsen, Esq., the Collector of Internal Revenue for this District where I reside, you will find that I was one of the very first persons in this city to pay my Income Tax; and if you will investigate still further, I venture to assert that you will find the sum much larger than that paid by the publisher of any other weekly paper in the United States. The statement that I had paid thirty thousand dollars for a certain horse is also false. I have bought no such horse, and consequently have paid no such price. The joke, however, is immaterial: I am accustomed to the publication of such yarns, and care nothing about them; but I demand, as my right, that the libellous fabrication about the non-payment of an income tax be corrected at once.

Yours, &c., ROBERT BONNER.

[We gave the information which we deemed it reliable at the time, not from any desire to injure the great Bonner. We will take back the income and the horse. We trust Mr. B.'s income tax, like his stories, will be long-continued, and that it will always be larger than that of any other weekly paper in the United States.—ED.]

☞ The city of New York, above all places in the land, needs a virtue of despising the negro. But that mob has strong brothers in the way of change. Read the following from the *Post*:

On Tuesday morning last, during the severe storm, a young lady started to go to one of the cars running through University Place, but in the way to school. An old and respectable looking colored woman entered the cars at the same time, and seated herself by the lady, and ejected her from it. The young lady, in their indignation at this outrage, refused to pay her fare, but went on foot to their school, one of the best in the city. They arrived late, but on relating the story of their detention, they received, as they deserved, the praise of their principal and of their teachers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THIS MORNING'S MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1863.

The week ends on a very dull, gloomy market. Only the most necessary business is transacted, and the "Saturday Half" is the closest approximation to a holiday we have heard of in a long time.

New York money is not easier, and loans command the ruling rate of 7 per cent. The Treasury disbursements are nearly equal to the receipts; nothing more.

Gold is quiet and steady at 145½@145¾. Sterling is dull and heavy, the range of rates being 182@182½ for sixty days; 184@184½ for sight. The latter figure over the Atlantic cable.

Silver idolent. Legal-tenders nobody is good demand at 74@75 for small lots, and 76@77 for large.

New Compound Notes—Contracts for the Assistant Treasurer's rent in vault by the registered agents in exchange for notes will be filled and completed to-day. Applications will be received to-morrow, and delivery will commence on Monday next. The Assistant Treasurer will receive all the notes of the old issue, and will pay out the new issue.

The Stock Market was more active and generally firmer yesterday, and to-day opened with a still better feeling, which has been fully realized during the day. Prices have advanced from ½@1 per cent, and the market closes strong at the following quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago & Rock Island	113	113½
Chicago & Northwestern	49	49½
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	74	75
Chicago & Milwaukee	70	71
Galena & Chicago	100	101
Michigan Southern	80	80½
Michigan Central	110	110½
Illinois Central	120	120½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	84	84½
Cleveland & Toledo	110	110½
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	120	120½
Ohio & Mississippi	39	39½
Ohio & Mississippi certificates	30	30½
Canton Co.	50	51
Quicksilver	50	51
Quicksilver preferred	70	71
Pacific Mail	210	211
New York Central	124	124½
Erie	96	96½
Hudson River	130	130½
Reading	140	140½
Michigan Southern guaranteed	110	110½
Illinois Central bonds	100	101
Chicago City 6's	100	101
Chicago & Rock Island 6's	100	101
Galena & Chicago 6's	100	101
Chicago & Northwestern 7's	100	101
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund	100	101
Chicago & Milwaukee 7's	100	101
Chicago & Milwaukee sinking fund	100	101
Michigan Southern 7's	100	101
Michigan Central 8's	100	101
Michigan Central 7's	100	101
Cleveland & Pittsburgh 7's	100	101
Cleveland & Toledo 7's	100	101
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne 7's	100	101
Ohio & Mississippi 7's	100	101
Ohio & Mississippi sinking fund	100	101
Canton Co. 6's	100	101
Pacific Mail 7's	100	101
New York Central 7's	100	101
Erie 7's	100	101
Hudson River 7's	100	101
Reading 6's	100	101
Michigan Southern guaranteed 7's	100	101
Illinois Central 7's	100	101

The Gold Market was quiet and a shade lower yesterday, the range of rates being 145¼@145¾. To-day the market opened at 145¼@145½, and closed at 145½@145¾.

The Corn market was quiet and a shade lower yesterday, the range of rates being 71@71½c for No. 1 Corn, and 69@69½c for No. 2 Corn, in store.

Oats declined 1@1½c per bushel, at which there was considerable activity, with sales of 110,000 bushels, at 64@65½c for No. 1, and 63@63½c for No. 2 Oats in store—the market closing dull.

Rye was in better request, and we note more activity at an advance of 1@2c per bushel—with sales of No. 1 Rye at $1.40@$1.44.

There was some inquiry for Barley to-day, and the market ruled about 1c higher—with sales of No 2 Barley in store at $1.18@1.18½.

The market for Highwines last night and this morning was somewhat irregular, prices advanced 1c per gallon. Towards the close, however, it ruled quiet, and the advance was not sustained. About 1,100 bbls were sold last night and this morning at 22c, but at the close sellers were more at 21½@22c.

Carbon Oil is very much excited in consequence of advices from Pittsburgh of an advance there of 3@5c per gallon. To-day holders here would generally name a price, and they were generally unwilling to sell. We quote White Oil nominal at 20@50c.

The market for Tobacco is also excited, and we note higher prices.

Flax Seed is scarce and firm at $2.30@2.40. Timothy is also in good demand and firm at $3.00.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Dec. 12, 1863.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1863.

The receipts of Live Hogs and Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city during the past week, and the same for the corresponding week of last year, were about as follows:

Week ending	Beeves.	Hogs.
December 12,	1,000	30,000
December 5,	1,000	30,000
November 28,	1,000	30,000
November 21,	1,000	30,000
November 14,	1,000	30,000
November 7,	1,000	30,000
October 31,	1,000	30,000
October 24,	1,000	30,000
October 17,	1,000	30,000
October 10,	1,000	30,000
October 3,	1,000	30,000
September 26,	1,000	30,000
September 19,	1,000	30,000
September 12,	1,000	30,000
September 5,	1,000	30,000
August 29,	1,000	30,000
August 22,	1,000	30,000
August 15,	1,000	30,000
August 8,	1,000	30,000
August 1,	1,000	30,000
July 25,	1,000	30,000
July 18,	1,000	30,000
July 11,	1,000	30,000
July 4,	1,000	30,000
June 27,	1,000	30,000
June 20,	1,000	30,000
June 13,	1,000	30,000
June 6,	1,000	30,000
May 30,	1,000	30,000
May 23,	1,000	30,000
May 16,	1,000	30,000
May 9,	1,000	30,000
May 2,	1,000	30,000
April 25,	1,000	30,000
April 18,	1,000	30,000
April 11,	1,000	30,000
April 4,	1,000	30,000
March 28,	1,000	30,000
March 21,	1,000	30,000
March 14,	1,000	30,000
March 7,	1,000	30,000
February 28,	1,000	30,000
February 21,	1,000	30,000
February 14,	1,000	30,000
February 7,	1,000	30,000
January 31,	1,000	30,000
January 24,	1,000	30,000
January 17,	1,000	30,000
January 10,	1,000	30,000
January 3,	1,000	30,000

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Buffalo and Black Rock, N. Y., large rates	$2 00	$1 50
Buffalo and Black Rock, N. Y., small rates	1 50	1 00
Michigan Central, small rates	1 50	1 00
Michigan Central, large rates	2 00	1 50
Detroit, Mich., small rates	1 50	1 00
Detroit, Mich., large rates	2 00	1 50
Toledo, O., small rates	1 50	1 00
Toledo, O., large rates	2 00	1 50
Cleveland, O., small rates	1 50	1 00
Cleveland, O., large rates	2 00	1 50
Pittsburgh, Pa., small rates	2 00	1 50
Pittsburgh, Pa., large rates	2 50	2 00
Philadelphia, Pa., small rates	2 50	2 00
Philadelphia, Pa., large rates	3 00	2 50
New York, N. Y., small rates	2 50	2 00
New York, N. Y., large rates	3 00	2 50
Boston, Mass., small rates	2 50	2 00
Boston, Mass., large rates	3 00	2 50

RECEIPTS OF LIVE HOGS AT CHICAGO.

The total receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, to 38,567. This is 11,767 less than were received last week, and 19,433 more than were received during the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards are as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	10,000
Tuesday	5,000
Wednesday	5,000
Thursday	5,000
Friday	5,000
Saturday

Miscellaneous.

HILTON'S CEMENT.

THE GREATEST MED
DISCOVERY
Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury,

MUNN & COMPANY,

Special Notices.

Holloway's Pills.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

All who have Friends or Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment, and where the soldiers and sailors have neglected to procure the medicines, they should be promptly sent for, and forwarded to their friends. They have proved a blessing to the Soldier's Knapsack—a friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using the unbounded Medicines and Ointment, according to the directions which are supplied to each pot or box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so seldom, usually arise from trouble of mind, exercise, obstructed bowels, or sudden change of diet, drinking whatever is unwholesome, or eating that which is unnatural, acting on the liver, stomach, and other organs must be relieved, if not cured, by a few doses of these Pills. Their operation is mild, and their properties are purifying and strengthening. Their invigorating influence is felt by the whole system, and the health is restored. Every dose of the printed instructions, will speedily produce a healthy action to the liver and stomach, and a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over-Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the nervous system, quickly acquires additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. If necessary, a brisk aperient Pill of Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Cholera, they are unequalled. Indeed in all cases of relaxation, this is a great remedy. Holloway's Pills will restore the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid matters from the blood, which are the cause of fever, sore throat, and disorder of the whole organic system, however deranged, while the Ointment will control a tendency to sickness. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this delicious medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely rubbed on the parts affected, in accordance with the printed instructions. It should in any case of sore throat, sore breast, or sore legs, be used after fomenting with warm flannels. Whereas this Ointment will remove the inflammation from the system, and the patient will recover in less time than is usually required in a hospital.

For Wounds, Either Occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no remedies in the world so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Their healing power is almost equal to rubber cloth, and they have the wonderful property of extracting the foreign substance, and healing the wound. Whether it be a gunshot wound, or a bayonet stab, or a sabre cut, they should be first well fomented with a piece of flannel dipped in hot water, and then dried, and the Ointment well rubbed in, and a few of the pills to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a WATER MARK in every leaf of the book of directions observed each pot or box. The same may be plainly seen by holding the leaves to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any party or parties rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Establishment of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disease are affixed to each pot and box.

Purchasers should look to the Address of Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N.Y. not attended to, spurious.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 32 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
90 LA SALLE STREET.
CAPITAL PAID IN, - $250,000.
E. G. SALTER, Cashier.
E. ATHEY, President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulation issued by the "BANK OF AMERICA,"

Now under incorporated and doing business in the city of Springfield, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for redemption at the counter of the Bank of America, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited to secure the redemption of said notes will be given up to and returned to the stockholders of said Bank.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1863.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Commission Merchants

DAVID STUART & CO.,
AMERICAN
Produce Commission Merchants,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
Advances made on consignments to our address, by WM. RUTHERFORD, Jr., 26 South Water st., Chicago.
REFERENCES:
J. & J. Stuart & Co., New York.
Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia.

GRIFFIN BROS.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Pomeroy Building
EDGAR F. GRIFFIN. JUDSON GRIFFIN.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by W. A. BROWN & CO., New York.
A. AKIN. J. S. HURLBUT

PENISTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL.
REFERENCES—Messrs. Post, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Johnston & Co., Philadelphia. Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, etc., to the above firm.
HENRY MILWARD & CO.,

GALLOWAY & CO., Packers,
Provision Dealers and General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 10 South Water street, Board of Trade Building, CHICAGO.
We have a large stock of Smoked Hams and Shoulders, both sugar and plain curing, canvassed and uncanvassed, which we offer at low market rates. Orders promptly solicited from the city and country. We buy and sell for others every description of Provisions on Commission. We pay the highest cash prices for Grain.
GALLOWAY & CO.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND
OIL WORKS.
E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts.,
MANUFACTURE
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead,
LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.
Chicago Agency for { Collier White Lead and Oil Co. Lowry Shot Tower Co. W. P. & Douglas' Manufact'g Co.
Particular attention is invited to my
BOILED LINSEED OIL,
Of which a stock is kept constantly on hand. OIL CAKE, ground and unground, packed in barrels for shipment, and sold in a condition to suit.
TERMS CASH.
For prices address E. W. BLATCHFORD,
Chicago, Ill.

Hotels.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have the pleasure to announce that the above House has been
REMODELLED AND REFURNISHED
throughout, and is now open for the reception of guests.
EARLE, FOWLER & CO.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Adams Sarah mrs 2
Ada Lauretta miss 2
Allen Mary E mrs
Allen Kate miss
Allen Polly mrs
Anderson Mary A
Andrews Mary or Julia
Appleton Eliza mrs
Avery Lucy C miss
Averell G W mrs

B
Bailey Sallie miss
Bailey Sarah C miss
Bailey Mary A mrs
Barker Isabel mrs
Barker Ann Ann mrs
Barton J Maria mrs
Barnes A H mrs
Barnard R G mrs
Barnes Juliet mrs
Barnes Emma miss
Bass Anna W miss
Barrows Chas mrs
Barrows Jane E mrs
Barrows Lana M mrs
Barton Mary miss 2
Barton E J mrs
Bartlett Sarah A mrs
Bates Mary Ann mrs
Bates Marie N mrs
Beecher Marianna miss
Bellows W S mrs
Belanger Phebe mrs
Bennett Alma E mrs
Bryan Mary mrs
Bingham Henrietta mrs
Bradley Elvira mrs
Braddick Eliza mrs
Bird Bridget
Bissell Abigail miss
Berry mrs
Blanchard M miss
Billings Carrie A miss
Bisbee A L miss
Blanchard Sabrina J miss
Blanchard Mary
Bodwell Lettie miss

C
Callaghan Dollie miss
Calland Johnie miss
Cady Mrs
Casey Michael mrs
Cannon Mary miss
Cannon M mrs
Cameron Catherine miss
Campbell Margaret miss
Canty Helen miss
Carpenter Jane C mrs
Carman Mary J mrs
Carpenter Millie W mrs
Carpenter Ann mrs
Carrigan Margaret miss
Carr augustus
Carr Augustus mrs
Cary Margaret mrs
Casey Ellen
Champlin Carrie mrs
Chapman Ann mrs
Chrysler Helen mrs
Chaney Helen S miss
Clark Jane mrs
Clark Nellie mrs
Clark Mary E mrs
Clark W H mrs
Clark Sarah Louisa 2
Clark Kate
Clifford Winnie miss
Cobb Mary Ann mrs
Cobb Mary mrs
Collins Mary Ann
Curtis Mary mrs

D
Daly Jas mrs
Daly M miss
Dana Carrie E miss
Davis Susan mrs 2
Davison Mary J miss
Day Caroline mrs
Deane Sue M
Deane Ella M mrs
Devine Julia miss
Desmond Linda miss
Dillon Mary miss
Dittmers H V mrs
Dodge Margaret mrs
Dow Selina miss

E
Eaton Alonzo mrs
Eastland Mary Ann mrs
Early Catherine miss
Eastland Bridget miss
Edwards Sarah miss
Emmons Samuel mrs

F
Farron Rose mrs
Faherty Sophronia mrs
Foster M mrs
Fiske Amelia mrs
Fisher mrs
Fitzgerald Mary miss
Fitzpatrick Mary miss
Fitch Amanda mrs
Finnegan Thomas mrs
Frank E miss
Frank Frances
Fleming Anne miss

G
Gallagher Mary mrs
Galvin Bell mrs
Garrard Gilt mrs
Gales Frank A mrs
Garfield Angie miss
George mrs
Gaskins Mary miss 2
Gilbert G W mrs
Gillmore Robert A mrs
Gilbert Julia mrs
Gleason P N miss
Gorsky Mary mrs
Goodrich Nellie miss
Godfrey Maggie miss
Gould Mary Ann
Gould Lucinda miss

H
Homer Francis A mrs
Huron Susan miss
Hoyt Mary
Hoffer A mrs
Howard Mary M mrs
Howard Mary Ann mrs
Howland J Eliza mrs
Howe Mary mrs
Howe Harriet L miss
Howe Kate M miss
Hubbard Mary J miss
Hub Laura miss
Hubbard Sarah J miss
Hubbard Sarah J E mrs
Hughes Mary J mrs
Hull Mary Ann mrs
Hutchinson H M miss
Hunter Mary miss
Hunter miss
Humphrey Minnie M mrs
Humphrey Wm mrs 2
Hunter Mary Ann mrs
Hunter miss
Hall Sarah mrs
Hall Fanny
Hayden Mary J mrs
Hallet Sarah M miss
Haller Louisa M miss
Hamill Rosalie A
Hamilton Ida miss
Hamilton Mary miss
Hanson Ellen miss

I
Irving J miss

J
James Mary W miss
James Maggie miss
Jackson Mary mrs
Jackson Martha miss 2
Jennings Mary miss
Jennings Mary miss

K
Kelso Bridget mrs
Kilburn Kate miss
Kilroy Annie miss
Kelly Ann
Kelly Ellen mrs
Kelley Catherine
Kittel Mollie Burns
Kirkman Alice miss
Kourtney Mary miss

L
Lacey Kate M miss
Lacey Florence mrs
Lock E miss
Lewis Johanna mrs
Lane Mary
Lane Elizabeth
Lamb Sarah mrs
Lamb Elizabeth
Lamson Laura miss
Lawrence Mary miss 2
Lawrence Catherine miss
Lawton Mary mrs
Lawton Julia miss
LaBarron S F mrs
Lewis Mary Ann mrs
Linton Honora miss

M
Magnuson Isabel O'miss
Mallone Joseph ine miss
Mahoney Timothy mrs
Mann Anna miss
Mckan Mary miss
Manning Caithren
Martin M Lottie miss
Martin Amanda mrs
Martin Maria miss
Mason mrs
Mathews Joseph mrs
May Anna miss
Mccan Della
Mead E M mrs
Mead Dazie mrs
Maddox Julia mrs
Mattson Rickey mrs
Melissa S Augusta mrs
Merritt Mary Ann mrs
Merwin Priscilla mrs
Meredith Rose E mrs
Miller Elizabeth 2
Miller Hattie Brown mrs
Miller Sarah mrs
Mitchell Kitty miss
Mink Anna mrs
Moor Louisa mrs
Monroe H S mrs
Montgomery Millie miss
Morgan Ella mrs
Morgan Thomas E mrs
Morrow Sophia B miss
Morse Ellen mrs
Morse S W mrs
Morrill Louisa mrs
Morrison Elizabeth E mrs
Moore Margaret mrs
Moore Jennie miss
Moore Jennie miss
Mosher Mary Ann
Mulley Lucy miss

Me
McNamarah Jane
McArthur Maria mrs
McCarty Ellen mrs
McCarty S S mrs
McCarty Margaret mrs
McCarty Margaret mrs
McConaughie Jane mrs
McCollum mrs
McCrenik Catherine miss
McCollum Ellen mrs
McClellan Isabella mrs
McDonough Catherine miss
McDonough Cordelia mrs
McDonnell Mary miss
McElroy Elizabeth mrs
McGillivray Sarah Jane mrs
McGinnis Mary mrs
McGrath Margaret mrs
McGrath Catherine miss
McIntosh Margaret mrs
McKeown James mrs
McKeown Mary Ann mrs
McLean Margaret mrs
McMahon Maggie miss
McMaster Mary miss
McNeil mrs
McMahon Mary miss 2
McConnell Ellen mrs

N
Norton Virginia mrs
Nourse Edward J miss
Nourse Edward J miss

O
Olcott mrs
Oldham Jennie miss
Oliver Ann mrs
Oliver Eliza J mrs
Oliver Mary
Oliver Lucilla mrs
O'Boyle Bridget
O'Grady Catherine
O'Grady Mary Ann
O'Kelly Mary L miss

P
Pack Carrie E mrs
Paine Mary Ann mrs
Pallin Lenora miss
Paige Carrie mrs
Palmer Mary Ann mrs
Perkins Cora E miss
Perkins Mary J mrs
Peterson Ellen mrs
Pierce P E mrs
Pierce Mary E mrs
Powell Mary A miss

Q
Quaid Mary Ann miss
Quaid Mary

R
Rankin Sarah miss
Rankin Mary mrs
Reed Charlotte miss
Reed Ellen mrs
Reed Mary Ann mrs
Reed Mary Ann mrs
Reed Mary mrs
Reed Mary mrs
Reed Mary

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The bad weather cuts off our usually large modern dispatches, and leaves Friends may take news from this department.

Our Springfield dispatches contain a joyful note of thanksgiving at the action of the Legislature by the Governor. A sad casualty occurred in Charleston, during a severe storm. Four churches and two-thirds of the city were destroyed.

The army of the Potomac is quiet. Its commander, Gen. Meade, is reported to be organizing the army, enlarging it, and preparing for the spring campaign. It is said that the Government has determined to make the draft of the Legislature by the Governor, and that the draft will be made in March, during a severe storm. Four churches and two-thirds of the city were destroyed.

The army of the Potomac is quiet. Its commander, Gen. Meade, is reported to be organizing the army, enlarging it, and preparing for the spring campaign. It is said that the Government has determined to make the draft